the character of some of his witnesses and the criminal court practices employed by him in examining others of good reputation.

To a fuller appreciation of the desperation of the Administration to obtain evidence throwing discredit upon the motives and acts of Minister Stevens, it should also be known that the report does not contain a number of written statements submitted to him at his own request by prominent citizens of Honolulu showing the true state of affairs at the time which his report covers. A number of both written and oral statements of this character were received by Mr. Blount, but as they did not substantiate his side of the case they were ignored. Witnesses for the prosecution only, not those for the defence, could obtain a hearing from the Commissioner. Of the testimony presented in his report it is only necessary to consider the character and bias of a fev witnesses to show what little standing they would have before any tribunal of justice.

Some of the witnesses.

WHAT RLOUNT DISCOVERED.

SOME OF THE WITNESSES.

the category of valueless witnesses, F. Underberg should perhaps be mentioned first. He was born in the islands, although his father was a German and his mother Eng-In his sympathies he is strongly English. When circumstances made the revolu-tion of January a necessity Mr. Wundenberg gave his support to the party which now con-stitutes the existing government and its foltion of January a necessity Mr. Wundenberg gave his support to the party which now constitutes the existing government and its followers. He was welcomed to those ranks, owing to his good business standing and general shrewdness. At first he was an enthusia particular to the good business standing and general shrewdness. At first he was an enthusia particular to the good business standing and general shrewdness. At first he was an enthusia provided that he soon as the Provisional Government became an accomplished fact Mr. Wundenberg showed the true inwardness of his patriotism. He desired office, and demanded that he be appointed marshal, to succeed Wilson, the Queen's "intimate friend." To this demand the Government was completed to give a negative answer. Mr. Wundenberg became aggrieved, and since that day his sympathies have been with the Royalists, with whom he has on other occasions affiliated.

Mr. Hopkins, another of Commissioner Blount's chosen few, is and has been for some time a strong Royalist supporter. His father was an Englishman and his mother a native of the islands. His sympathies are all with his father's countrymen. He was a prominent member of the "gang" which tried to force through the Legislature the odious lottery scheme, It is a notorious fact that he was elected to the Legislature with the understanding that he would use every effort to secure the consummation of this legislative scandal. It is not surprising that he should give Mr. Blount a statement damaging to the character of the men who secured the defeat of the measure in which he was personally so deeply interested.

Mr. Cornwall was a member of the Queen's Mr. Cornwall was a member of the Queen's materious days and the correspondence between made public all the correspondence between was public all the correspondence of the screen with made public all the correspondence of the was in giving this voluminous public and the correspondence of the silent of the present with the correspondence of the correspondence of the screen with

measure in which he was personally so deeply interested.

Mr. Cornwall was a member of the Queen's Cabinet at the time of the revolution. He was one of the first to go to Mr. Thurston and others and inform them that the Queen was about to promulgate the Constitution which would have disfranchised all persons on the islands except natives. He advised at that time that steps be taken to prevent the Queen from carrying out her mad plan. Later he agreed to support any movement looking toward the removal of the Queen from power. He lost his courage at the last moment and rejoined the supporters of the Queen. Like Mr. Hopkins, he was conspicuous in his efforts to secure the passage of the Lottery bill. Before the bill came up for the final vote he was induced through family influences to leave the legislative hall and remain absent until the call for the ayes and nays was had. From all that can be learned of his true character he is both weak an unprincipled.

MR. CARTER'S ROYALISTIC SYMPATHIES.

MR. CARTER'S ROYALISTIC SYMPATHIES.

Mr. Carter, another of Mr. Blount's witnesses for the prosecution, is a brother of the former of the former Commissioner. He is the only aber of his family who has royalistic lean-

of the former Commissioner. He is the only member of his family who has royalistic leanings. Both he and his wife are warm personal friends of Liliuokalani. His royalistic tendencies are best illustrated by the statement that he supported Kalakaua in the Revolution of 1887. He is known on the islands as a royalistic "crank." Although regarded as a strong man, and socially one who is highly thought of, even in the ranks of the Provisional Government, his sympathies with the Royalists appear to have completely dominated him.

Of the testimony of Mr. Damon, "an unwilling withers," as stated in Mr. Blount's report, and Mr. Soper, it is sufficient to call attention to the manner of their examination to arrive at proper conclusions as to the effect of their statements. Unlike other witnesses, those two earnest adherents of the present Government did not submit written statements of the incidents of the Queen's deposition. They went on the witness stand and were subjected to a cross-examination at which the lowest of Tombs lawyers would have blushed. They were not represented by counsel, and there being no one to protect them or to whom they could appeal when undergoing a cross-fire of leading questions, they were confused and finally forced into admissions, the force or effect of which they did not at the time realize, and which they have since said were not what their words implied. Their cases illustrate clearly the dishonorable course pursued by Commissioner Blount in attempting to get only his own side of the evidence. Many other cases could be brought forward to show that the report of Commissioner Blount does not contain "the truth, the full truth, and nothing

WHAT MINISTER STEVENS SAYS.

but the truth."

BLOUNT'S REPORT A SHAMELESS PERVERSION OF THE FACTS-A PROMISE TO EXPOSE HIS CONDUCT IN HONOLULU.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 29.—A reporter of "The Kenne-cec Journal" called on ex-Minister John L. Stevens this evening at his house and asked & he had anything to say regarding Commissioner Blount's statement published in the New-York and Boston papers this morning. Mr. Stevens said he firmly adhered to all of his statements in his San Francisco and Augusta addresses, already published to the country, and in his open letter of last week to Secretary Gresham. He expressed great surprise at the language of Mr. Blount as to Mr. Stevens's unwillingness to show him the records of the Legation. He now feels himself at liberty to expose Mr. Blount's remarkable conduct toward himself, beginning immediately after Blount's arrival at Honolulu. It is a record, publication of which, he believes, will astonish all honorable minds, bringing to Mr. Stevens no censure unless it be that he tolerated such treatment without at once resenting it by refusing all intercourse with the offending person. Mr. Stevens, two weeks ago, made an imperative engagement out of the State which will occupy the next two or three days. With reasonable promptness he will be heard. He deems it sufficient to say now that Mr. Blount's report, so far as given to the public, is an ex parte and shameless perversion of facts. sham. He expressed great surprise at the lan-

UNFAIR AND PREJUDICED

BLOUNT'S ACTIONS THOSE OF AN ADVOCATE AND NOT A JUDGE.

Boston, Nov. 20.-Gorham D. Gilman, of this city, who was for many years a resident at Hawaii and keeps in close touch with affairs relating to the government of the islands, said to-day: "The report of Mr. Blount, as given in the morning papers, is the first intimation that we have had of his evidence. Some idea of its value may be formed from the fact that of the four or five men hose names he uses as witnesses but one was in a sition to give from a friendly point of view the views of members of the Provisional Government. The testimony from the others is what might naturally be expected from those who sympathize with the Queen. It is certainly a matter of reasonable surprise than the one person in the United States who is most directly interested in the charges made, with regard to the recognition of the Provisional Government by the American Government, should Government by the American Government, should not have been allowed the privilege accorded to even the worst of criminals, that of being permitted to defend himself. I refer to the Hon. John L. Stevens, late Minister to Hawaii, and since his return residing quietly at his home in Augusta. Mr. Willis, on arriving at Honolulu, undoubtedly found a very different state of affairs from what he had understood existed when he left Washington, and he might well hesitate under such circumstances. The 'great moral wrong' which Secretary Gresham honestly intended to repair was primarily the one committed by the Queen, and to restore her to her former power would be a spectacle to angels and men most astonishing."

James W. Austin, of this city, who for twenty-one years was a resident of Hawaii, Judge of the Supreme Court and Speaker of the Hawaiian Parliament, and that the present Provisional Government has the confidence and good-will of a very large majority of the intelligent people of the isiands, both native and foreign. The late Queen is ignorant, was ill-advised and a mere pupped in the hands of unscrupulous persons. It would be a disgraceful act if the United States were to place her back in power by force, and it is only by force that she can regain the throne, to be dethroned when that force is removed.

Ex. Minister J. Mott Smith was seen, but beyond maying he believed that President Cleveland and serviery Greeham had been unintentionally misches the proper of the publication. He did say, however, that he thought further developments would place the matter in a different light than at oresent. He starts for the Hawaiian Islands on Raturday. not have been allowed the privilege accorded to

BETHESDA

Hon. Adlat E. Stevenson. Vice-President of U. S., says: Bethoods certainly personner medicinelsproperties of rare value." For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
P. SCHERKE Agent, 8 Barolay Street, N. I.



WHAT BLOUNT DISCOVERED.

A MARE'S NEST OF CONSPIRACY AND WRONG PICTURED TO MR. GRESHAM.

MINISTER STEVENS, IN THE PARAMOUNT ONE'S EYES, A VILLAIN OF THE DEEPEST DYE-

made public all the correspondence between the Secretary of State and James H. Blount, Commissioner and later Minister to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. Gresham, in giving this voluminous printed matter to the press, explained that it included everything connected with Mr. Blount's mission to Hawaii, with the exception of some statistical

The matter consists of three parts, the first be ginning with a copy of the instruction given Mr. Riount on March 11, 1893, prior to his departure from Washington for Honolulu, and the last part ending with a brief letter, under date of July 31,

"The condition of parties in the islands is one awaited by all as a matter of necessity. This condition, it can be assumed, will remain until the proposition to annex is accepted or rejected. In the later contingency no sudden movement is likely to occur. The present Government can only rest on the use of military forces, possessed of most of the arms in the islands, with a small white population to draw from to strengthen it. Ultimately it will fall without fall. It may preserve its existence for a year or two, but not longer." Then he adds that he has done his duty as well as he could, "considering I was surrounded by persons interested in misleading me."

SECRETARY GRESHAM'S INSTRUCTIONS. Secretary Gresham's letter of instructions to Mr. Biount, dated March 11, defines clearly how far, in the opinion of the President, the use of armed force is permissible by the United States to pull down or set up governments. Mr. Gresham says:

"In the judgment of the President your authority, as well as that of the commander of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters, should be and is limited in the use of physical force to such measures as are necessary to protect the persons and property of our citizens; and, while abstaining from any manner of interference with the do mestic concerns of the islands, you should indicate your willingness to intervene with your friendly offices in the interest of a peaceful settlement of troubles within the limits of sound discretion.

"Should it be necessary to land an armed force upon Hawaiian territory on occasions of popular disturbance, when the local authority may be unable to give adequate protection to the life and the Annexation Club for the purpose of advocating property of citizens of the United States, the as-sent of such authority should first be obtained, if it can be done without prejudice to the interests involved.

"Your power in this regard should not, however, tection of the lives and property of their citizens or subjects residing in the islands.

"While the United States claim no right to ininternal conflicts of the Hawaiian Islands other-wise than as herein stated, or for the purpose of maintaining any treaty or other rights which they possess, this Government will adhere to its consistent and established policy in relation to them, and it will not acquiesce in domestic interference by other

In a letter dated April 6 Mr. Blount announces his arrival at Honolulu, and tells of his refusal, said were not what their words implied. Their cases illustrate clearly the dishonorable course against the strong urging of Minister Stevens, to accept a house and the use of servants, carriages, pursued by Commissioner Blount in attempting horses, etc., furnished by the Provisional Govern ment, paying "whatever I wanted for it from noth-ing up." He also notes the refusal of tenders from the ex-Queen and others.

Appended to a letter of April 8, in which Mr. Blount deplores the perverted influence of Minister Stevens and Consul-General Severance, to which he ascribes the existence of the Provisional Government, is a stenographic report of an interview between Mr. Blount and Admiral Skerrett, in which

the following appears:

Admiral Skerrett-I called at the Navy Department on the 30th of December to see Mr. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy, to ask him if he had any final instruction for me, as I was going to leave the next day for San Francisco to asssume command of the Pacific Squadron. He replied: Commodore, I have no instructions to give you. You will go there and perform your duty, as I know you will, and everything will be satisfactory. remarked: "Mr. Tracy, I want to ask you about these Hawaiian affairs. When I was out there twenty years ago I had frequent conversations with the then United States Minister, Mr. Pierce, on the subject of the islands. I was told then that the United States Government did not wish to annex the islands of Hawaii." He replied: "Commodore, the wishes of the Government have changed. They will be very glad to annex Hawait." He said as a matter of course none but the ordinary legal means can be used to persuade these people to come into

the United States. On April 21 Mr. Blount says he was called on the United States. by Claus Spreckels, but, says Mr. Blount, "how much or how little Mr. Spreckels knows about this matter I am unable to say, as I do not know."

On the same day Mr. Bloant, for the second time, disapproved of a request of the Provisional Government that the American forces be landed for drill. "The landing of the troops, pending negotiations between the Queen and President Dole, the Commissioner says, "might be used to impress the former with fear that troops were landed to lend force to the Provisional Government in bringing her to an adjustment. I did not think proper to communicate the reason to Mr. Stevens or to any other person save Admiral Skerrett."

Mr. Blount in a subsequent letter says of Pau Neumann that "he is generally regarded here as a bright, plausible, unscrupulous person," and sug gests that if the Administration should receive any proposition from Mr. Neumann in connection with a contract between the Queen and the Pro-visional Government in the matter of her abdication it would be far better to decline to entertain

anything. Mr. Blount says he called on the ex-Queen and informed her that no person was authorized by President Cleveland or himself to place the Gov-ernment of the United States in the attitude of desiring an adjustment between herself and the Provisional Government, and the Queen declared that she did not intend to enter into any negotiations until the Washington Government had taken

action on Mr. Blount's report. On May 4 Mr. Blount wrote: "At this time the indications are unmistakable that a large majority of the people of the islands are utterly opposed to annexation. I do not look for any change from this situation through future information. There is a strong disposition on the part of the annexation element to suppress expressions against annexation by social and business hostility."

by social and business hostility."

In the third part of the correspondence is printed a statement of Volney V. Ashford, dated March 8, 1893, in which he says he has put in writing certain information in regard to Hawaiian affairs at Mr. Blount's request. This statement refers to Queen Liliuokalani as "a reigning sovereign who had at least twice striven to supplant her brother, were at the expression of walking over even at the expense, if necessary, of walking over his strangled corpse to the throne; a woman notori-ously loaded with the grossest social vices, such as had contributed so largely to the late King's downfall in 1887, but still strongly upheld by the majority of the native people, who believed her ns and promises to restore them to an

In another part of his extraordinary communication, Mr. Ashford says: "Wilson's 'puil' on the Queen and proclaiming a new Government, with a Queen consisted in the fact that for many years view of annexation to the United States.

erab. The Queen had a private gateway cut through the palace wall immediately contiguous to her apartments in the 'Bungalow,' that he might alone enter by a near and more convenient way—a scandal at which even the most obtuse of the native people drew the line. The pair openly lived together in the Queen's cottage at Walkiki (a suburb of Honolulu) during and succeeding the 'sandbag' episode at the palace, just preceding the descent upon the league. This place was formerly an assignation house, built by the Queen and openly used for that purpose, under the personal charge of her business manager, formerly her native coachman. All these and many other equally scandaman. All these and many other equally scanda-lous acts are matters of public notoriety at the capital, and have been aired and commented upon in scathing terms by the native press of Honolulu, but the English press were either gagged by the palace party or kept silent to avoid the effects of the scandal abroad."

These statements against the deposed Queen are

liscredited by Mr. Blount.

MR. BLOUNT'S FINAL REPORT. Mr. Blount's conclusions are embodied in his report to Secretary Gresham, dated July 17. It is a very long document, filling thirty-seven large printed pages, and indicates that he understood that he was to confine himself to a plain statement of facts, for nowhere does he make the slightest suggestion or recommendation. Refusing all profiers of hospitality on his arrival on the islands, he says he took up his quarters at the Hawaiian Hotel, where he pussed several days in receiving calls, and soon became aware that all minds were quietly and appropriate healths. uietly and anxiously looking to the action of the ton were doing military duty for the Provisional Government, with the American flag floating over the Government Building, and, says the Minister: Within it the Provisional Government conducted its business under an American protectorate, to be continued, according to the avowed purpose of the American Minister, during negotiations with the United States for annexation.'

This brings the story down to the incident which created such a stir, of hauling down the American flag, which Mr. Blount describes as follows:

"My instructions directed me to make inquiries not be done when the minds of thousands of Hawaiian citizens were full of uncertainty as to what the presence of American troops, the Amer-ican flag, and the American protectorate implied. It seemed necessary that all these influences must be withdrawn before those inquiries could be pros cuted in a manner befitting the dignity and power and confident no disorder would ensue, I directed the removal of the flag of the United States from the Government Building, and the return of the American troops to their vessels. This was accomplished without any demonstration of joy or grief on the part of the populace. The afternoon before, in an interview with President Dole, in response to my inquiry, he said that the Pro-visional Government was now able to preserve order, although it could not have done so for several weeks after the proclamation establishing it.

A JAPANESE INCIDENT.

A Japanese incident which is both new and inter esting is then related. Mr. Blount says that on the evening of the day when the flag was hauled down "the American Minister called on me with a Mr. Walter G. Smith, who, he said, desired to make an important communication to me, and whom he knew to be very intelligent and reliable. Thereupon Mr. Smith, with intense gravity, informed me that he knew beyond doubt that it had been arranged be-tween the Queen and the Japanese Commission that troops from the Japanese man-of-war Naniwa would land and reinstate the Queen. Mr. Smith was the Editor of 'The Hawaiian Star,' established by annexation.

the statement of Mr. Smith and urged the imporuntil I could communicate with you and you could be claimed to the exclusion of similar measures by the representatives of other powers for the proanese Government and obtain from it assurances that Japanese troops would not be landed to enforce any policy on the Government or people of the Ha waiian Islands. I was not impressed much wit

> "When the Japanese Minister learned that the presence of the Japanese man-of-war was giving currency to suggestions that his Government intended to interfere with domestic affairs here, he wrote to his Government, asking that the vessel be ordered away, which was done. He explained to me his deep regret that any one should charge that the Empire of Japan, having so many reasons to value the friendship of the Government of the United States, would consent to offend that Government by interfering in the political conflicts an these islands, to which it was averse. In the light of nent events. I trust the correctness of my action will be the more fully justified."

Continuing his narrative, Mr. Blount says that preservation, the people freed from any fear of free intercourse with him so far as his action could accomplish it, peace prevailing, the way was cleared for his investigation. Thereupon he proceeds to set out the results of his inquiries.

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

The report states that the causes of the revolution are remote and proximate, and therefore this chapter begins with the granting by Kamehameha III of the Constitution of 182. Extracts from this instrument are given, as well as from the Constitution proclaimed by Kamehameha V in 1861. Touching the operation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1875, the report states there came to the Islands an intoxicating increase of wealth, a new labor sys-tem, an Asiatic population, an alienation of the tem, an Asintic population, an alienation of the native and white races, an improverishment of the former, an enrichment of the latter, and the many so-called revolutions which are the foundation for the opinion that stable Government cannot be maintained. The deaths in all these revolutions were seven, and there were seven wounded. Mr. Blount estimates that the bounty paid on sugar by the United States to the sugar planters of Hawaii, in the remission of duty before the McKniev bill was passed, reached \$5,98,99 annually.

From 1876 to 1887, the immigrants numbered 29,926, including 23,258 Chinese, 2,777 Japanese and 19,218 Portuguese. The immigrants were poor and ignorant, the Portuguese could not read or write; the Japanese and Chinese women were grossly unchaste, Labor treaties were made with various governments binding the laborer very stringently to his work. The report, in touching upon this era of prosperity, says:

says;
"In the year 1845, under the influence of white residents, the lands were so distributed between the Crown, the Government, the chiefs and the people as to leave the latter with an insignificant interest in lands—27,899 acres. The story of this division is discreditable to King, chiefs and waite residents, but would be tedious here. The chiefs became largely indebted to the whites, and thus the foundation for the large holdings of the latter was laid."

GROWTH OF THE MISSIONARY POWER. Mr. Blount describes the growth of the missionary

power in the islands as follows: "From 182) to 1866 missionaries of various nationalities, especially American, with unselfishness, toil, patience and piety, had devoted themselves to a language, a religion, and an immense movement descendants of these good men grew up in secular pursuits. Superior by nature, education and other opportunities, they acquired wealth. They sought to succeed to the political control exercised by their fathers. The revered missionary desappeared. In his stead there came the Anglo-Saxon in the person of his son, ambitious to acquire wealth and to continue that political coutrol reverently conceded to his pious ancestor. Hence, in satire, the native designated him a 'missionary,' which has become a campaign phrase of wonderful potency."

This leads Mr. Blount to ask whether such a condition of affairs—with the natives convinced that the foreigners had stolen their lands, had degraded free labor and exposed their own daughters to the evil influence of an overwheiming, degraded male population, with the whites vaunting their wealth, intelligence and missionary work and condemning the weaknesses of the natives—was not a powerful provocative to divergence and political strife.

Mr. Blount embodies in his report a formal colloquy between Chief Justice Judd and himself touching the means adopted to extort the constitution of 1831 and the fundamental changes in that instrument. Concerning these changes, Mr. Blount says that they conferred upon the whites three-fourths of the power to name nobles, and permitted ignorant laborers to vote under their overseers' direction "to balance the native vote with the Portuguese vote," being an admitted purpose. Two-thirds of these were not naturalized. The nobles, selected mostly by the foreign element, held the veto power over the popularly elected representatives. The King could appoint a Cabinet, but could not remove one. Power to do any act was taken from the King, unless countersigned by a member of the Cabinet. This constitution was never submitted for approval to the people.

Mr. Biount tells of the various efforts made to secure a revision of this constitution, and then brings his narrative down to the prorogation of the Legislature in 1892, the announcement of the Queen's descendants of these good men grew up in secular

STORY OF THE REVOLUTION

"On Saturday evening, the 14th of January, they ta small body of men. Germans, natives and Americans) took up the subject of dethroning the

You Wouldn't Think

doing something just as foolish when

you trifle with a Cold or Cough.

You'd better tackle it right away

with Riker's Expectorant, the

remedy that is guaranteed to cure or

refund your money. Only 60 cts. a

Sixth Ave., cor. 22nd St.

States troops landed. Mr. Thurston, who appears

ne."

Blount says that on their way to the Govern-Building to proclaim the Provisional Govern-the members separated for fear of observated arrest, and continues:

ere was no sign of an insurrectionary soldier a street.

HOW THE TROOPS WERE USED.

Then Mr. Blount tells of the respective locations

of the Queen's force and of Captain Wiltse's troops,

and says: "They were doubtless so located to suggest to the Queen and her counsellors that

they were in co-operation with the insurrectionary movement, and would, when the emergency arose,

manifest it by active support. It did doubtless suggest to the men who read the proclamation that

Minister and naval commander and were safe from

The report details the circumstances attending

yielded because it was pressed upon her by the Ministers and other persons that it was useless

to contest with the United States, and she could

gun, without a demand for surrender on the

been converted into a de facto government by the recognition of the American Minister with Ameri-

can troops, then ready to interfere in the event of

pose that there was any necessity of landing troops.
"And (referring again to Minister Stevens) to consent to an application for such a purpose without

forces under his command, could not otherwise be-construed than as complicity with their plans. This was the first time that American troops were ever labeled on the Islands at the Instance of a Com-mittee of Safety without notice to the existing Gov-mittee of Safety without notice to the existing Gov-

WHEN THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS RECOGNIZED.

The report reviews in detail the subsequent events,

making much of testimony tending to show that Min-

ister Stevens recognized the Provisional Government

before the Queen had been called upon to act, and quoting Minister Stevens himself as saying

that he knew the barracks and stationhouse had

could have run the whole crowd. Minister Stevens's dispatch to Secretary Foster is quoted where he

THE QUEEN SHOULD BE RESTORED.

a hope for redress from the United States, there can be no doubt. In this connection it is im-

Old Time

Methods

of treating

Colds and

Coughs were

pression. We now know that "feeding a

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with hypo-

phosphites, a rich fat-food,

cures the most stubborn

cough when ordinary medi-

cines have failed. Pleasant

Propaged by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All drugg sta.

to take; easy to digest.

cold" is good doctrine.

suddenness of the landing of the United

Washington, Says Mr. Blount:

were having the support of the American

their appearance.

bottle. Of your druggist, or at

SAN FRANCISCO AMUSED.

ELOUNT'S REPORT AS IT APPEARS TO Of playing football with a dynamite bomb, would you? Well, you're PEOPLE FAMILIAR WITH HAWAII.

EX-CONSUL-GENERAL SEVERANCE EXPOSES SOME OF ITS BIAS AND MISSTATEMENT-A VERY ONE-SIDED DOCUMENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

San Francisco, Nov. 20.-The scraps from Blount's Hawatian report, which were printed this morning, have not caused the revulsion of feeling which the have not caused the revulsion of feeling which the Administration evidently expected. Here, where every detail of the late Hawaiian revolution has been thoroughly discussed, the garbled report of the Commissioner was looked upon as an insult to the general intelligence of the people. After to the general intelligence of the people. After Minister Stevens's clear and convincing statement, something better was expected than this synopsis, so mixed in the matter of dates that it requires careful analysis to get its allegations into proper chronological train. One of the principal witnesses whose testimony is given. F. Wundenburg, is a whose testimony is given, F. Wundenburg, is a royalist who started in as a member of the Committee of Safety, but subsequently withdrew. A portion of the testimony of Mr. Damon, president of the Advisory Council of the Previolanal Government, is also given by States troops landed. Mr. Thurston, who appears to have been the leading spirit, on Sunday sought two members of the Queen's Cabinet, and urged them to head a movement against the Queen, and to ask Minister Stevens to land the troops, assuring them that in such an event Mr. Stevens would do so, Falling to enlist any of the Queen's Cabinet in the cause, it was necessary to devise some other mode to accomplish this purpose. A Committee of Safety, consisting of thirteen members, had been formed from a little body of men assembled in W. O. Smith's office. A deputation of these, informing Mr. Stevens of their plans, arranged with him to land the troops if they would ask it for the purpose of protecting life and property. It was further agreed between him and them that in the event they should occupy the Government Building and proclaim a new government he would recognize it. The two leading members of the committee, Messrs. Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to him to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave his assent." the Provisional Government, is also given. It is fragmentary, and designed, as far as possible, to corroborate that of Mr. Wundenburg. In fact even in its garbled condition it virtually contradicts him as to his charges against Minister Stevens of anticipating the action of the Provisional Covernment. Similar works with the Advisory Connect. Government. Similar weak points occur elsewhere in the alleged synopsis. No mention is made of Minister Stevens's clear and coherent statements regarding the coup d'etat, though his testimony is quite as credible as Blunt's ex parte and recond-handed evidence. But Stevens's statement would not fit in with Cleveland's design. EX-CONSUL-GENERAL SEVERANCE TALKS.

Leading Hawaiians who are now in San Francisco discussed the report to-day, and pointed out its errors of fact and its malicious twisting of evidence to boister up a theory. The best review of the document was made by ex-Consul-General Severance, who was in Honolulu when the revolution occurred and who had the very best means of knowing all that was said and done. He was found to-day reading carefully the printed synopsis of Blount's report and making notes of the errors and misstatements. He said:

his assent."

Mr. Blount comments on the failure of the revolutionists to inform the mass-meeting on the 16th of their purpose, which he attributes to fear of the Queen. He quotes the application of January 15 to Minister Stevens for protection, and says:

"The response to that call does not appear in the files and the records of the American Legation. It, therefore, cannot speak for itself. The request of the Committee of Safety was, however, consented to, and the troops were landed. A meeting of the committee was held that night at the house of Henry Waterhouse, next door to Minister Stevens's house, determined on the dethronement of the Queen, and selected officers. At this meeting it was assented to by all that Mr. Stevens had agreed with the Committee of Safety that in the event it occupied the Government Building and proclaimed a provisional Government. A great surprise burst upon the town when the troops landed January 16. Stevens informed Parker and Waterhouse that in the event the Queen's forces assailed the insurrectionary forces he would intervene."

Mr. Blount says that on their *ay to the Govern-"The chief venom in this report appears to be thrown on Stevens, and there is apparent in Blount's cross-examination of witnesses an eager desire to get facts which will prove that Stevens, landed marines before the revolutionists really had gained any foothold, and that there was a clear case of collusion between them. Now this is ab-surd, for the marines were not landed until the day after the Government was seized, and Stevens was not in Honolulu when the crisis came. was at Hilo, and when messengers reached him in hot haste he was the most surprised man on the islands, because he hadn't been informed of the plans of the revolutionists. The way the Queen was overthrown by so small a force was that every man was true, and no inkling of the decision to make the coup d'etat had got out."

"There was no sign of an insurrection."
I the street.
"The Committee of Safety sent to the Government Building A. S. Wilcox to see who was there, and on being informed that there were no Government forces on the grounds, proceeded in the anner I have related, and read their proclamation, ust before concluding the reading of this instruent fifteen volunteer troops appeared. Within a alf-hour afterward some thirty or forty made to appearance." A GENUINE REVOLUTION.
"The uprising had been breeding for years. It was not the result of a conspiracy on the part of a few men, but was a genuine revolution like that of 1887, which forced King Kalakaua to accept a new Constitution. Stevens's action under the circumstances was regular and in accordance with his instructions and diplomatic custom. The state-ment that he caused troops to be landed from for them is unqualifiedly false. Blount's own report shows there was reason to expect disturbances and bloodshed. There was prospect of bloody conflict, in which the Queen's forces would probably have been overcome, but meanwhile the lives and property of peaceful Americans would have been endangered. The occasion certainly warranted the landing of the troops for the protection of Ameri-

"Much stress is laid in Blount's report on the placing of the marines in Arion Hall, which is on the west side of the Government Building. Admiral Skerrett is quoted as saying that this position was badly chosen if the object were to protect American citizens, but was a wise choice if the inten-tion was to support the Provisional Government. The Admiral must have been unaware of the fact that Arion Hall was not chosen until efforts to secure two other localities had failed. It was first attempted to get the Hamilton House, on King-st., for the use of the troops. This is half a mile away from the Government Buildings. The next suitable place was the Opera House, but that also could not be had. Arion Hall was in reality any suggestion dissuading the applicants from it also could not be had. Arion Hall was in reality over sixteen, but they expend on the part of the American Minister, with Navai the third choice, and the only suitable building taken by the society to-day. available at the time for the purpose of quarterin the troops, as I am informed, so you see that the occupation of Arion Hall was in fact accidental, and not by special design. The circum significance whatever in support of Blount's the

VALUE OF WENDENBERG'S TESTIMONY. "Blount's report gives prominence to a statement made by F. Wundenberg, who is described as acting in good faith with the Committee of Safety, and heing present at their meeting until the American flag was raised, when he ceased to have communi-

flag was raised, when he ceased to have communication with them. This Wundenberg is known in Henolulu as a Royalist. It is alleged that he was offered an office by the Provisional Government. The truth is that he wanted to be Collector of Customs under the new regime, but was refused the office. The Provisional Government had reason to doubt his allegiance. But Commissioner Blount appears to attach great weight to the statement made by this disappointed office-seeker, that Minister Stevens had promised to support the revolutionists with troops from the Boston.

"As to the nature of Blount's investigation I have nothing to say except that he did not appear to make any discrimination in regard to the creditioned. I made a remark to him to that effect, and he replied that it made no difference what sort of position or standing the witnesses had. I am satisfied that everything had been surrendered to the Provisional Government before it was recognized by Minister Stevens, though it is the aim of Blount's near the first of the recognition was on Tuesday morning. January 17, when Captain Wiltse of the Bossays that he recognized the Government after it was in possession of all Government buildings, and Mr. Bloant says: "The quick recognition was the performance of his pledge to the Committee of Safety." He criticless a similar statement made by the Hawaiian Commissioners to Mr. Foster, and by the Hawalian Commissioners to Mr. Foster, and says:

"Did the spirit of annexation mislead these gentlemen? It not, what malign influence tempted President bole to a contrary statement in his cited letter to the American Minister? The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Mr. Stevens's promise to protect them against any danger from the Government. But for this their mass-meeting would not have been held. But for this no request to land the troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American Minister and the revolutionary leaders had determined on annexation to the United States, and had agreed on the part each was to act to the very end."

THE QUEEN SHOULD BE RESTORED. by Minister Stevens, inough it is the aim of blooms report to make the contrary appear. My first notification of that recognition was on Tuesday morning, January 17, when Captain Wiltse of the Boston drove over to the consulate and so informed me. He said that all had been surrendered, and that Minister Stevens had recognized the Provisional Government. The rest of the report is largely made up of statistical matter, and a disquisition upon the trade of the islands and the character of the popula-

SURRENDER BEFORE RECOGNITION.

"It had been supposed that the police force would be used to support the Queen, as it was native race by American officials pervades the native mind and that of the Queen, as well as tions to the Queen have been the subject of much scandal. But he surrendered to the Provisional Government on Monday evening, before Minister Stevens had given it recognition. As to the scandal about Wilson and the Queen I must decline to say anything. The Queen was certainly in no better position to resist the revolution than was King Kalakaua in 1887, who was obliged to succumb to the demand for a new constitution. She had only about eighty men, I believe, under arms. There was a tremondous morateforce against her. Her government had been corrupt and extravagant and was going from bad to worse. She had undertaken to proclaim a new constitution which would have deprived the whites of their rights and liberties, and had promised the natives that this new constitution should eventually be enforced, despite all opposition. Is there any reason to doubt that a genuine revolution would naturally arise under such circumstances?

"If a conspiracy existed between the revolutionists and Minister Stevens, and if the uprising could not have been successful without the United States troops, how it is that none of the foreign powers represented at Hawaii by Ministers or Consuls have made any protest, or even a diplomatic note, of such a serious matter. They could not have been ignorant of the act. The governments of England, Japan, France and Portugal, were represented there by Ministers and by Consuls, Germany, Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Chill and Mexico had also Consuls there. All these governments, through their official representatives, recognized the Provisional Government of Hawaii without the least to have been entirely overlooked at Washington, and yet it is not assumed that England, for instance, is at all disposed to favor the annexation movement on the Islands." Government on Monday evening, before Ministe Stevens had given it recognition. As to the scandal portant to note the inability of the Hawaiian people The suddenness of the landing of the United States troops, the reading of the proclamation of the Provisional Government almost in their presence, and the quick recognition by Mr. Stevens easily prepared her for the suggestion that the President of the United States had no knowledge of these occurrences, and must know of and approve or disapprove of what had occurred at a future time. This, too, must have contributed to her disposition to accept the suggestions of Judge Widemann and Mr. Damon. Indeed, who could have supposed that the circumstances surrounding her could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the President of the United States? Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sentiment among the natives point to her belief, as well as theirs, that the spirit of justice on the part of the President would restore her crown."

BLOUNT FOLLOWED HIS OWN LEANINGS. Judge A. S. Hartwell, who knows intimately the inside history of Hawaii for twenty years, and who acted as special legal adviser to the Provisional leaders, said to-day in commenting on Blount's report: "This one-sided and malicious report doesn't surprise me, as from the time Blount very doesn't surprise me, as from the time Blount very curtly received ex-Minister Stevens on his arrival on the Rush, I was convinced he was hostile to Stevens and the present government. He was actually surly in his replies when prominent Hawalian residents were named as men from whom he could get trustworthy statements. His invariable reply was that he would do as he chose and examine those he saw fit. He actually told Consul Severance it made no difference whom he saw. All he wanted was the fitets. He avoided prominent annexationists, and he appeared to tunk that they, as well as Stevens, had been engaged in some trickery which they were trying to conceal. Many who saw his peculiar actions attributed his attitude to his intense hatred of the Yankee. It was very unfortunate that an ex-Confederate soldier, imbued with the idea of Yankee trickery.

GEO. C. FLINT Co., 104 West tethest., offer astonishing bargains in all kinds of furniture.

should have been sent to a community like Honelulu, which is to-day so intensely devoted to the
Union. When Blount presided at the Fourth of
July he had to listen to such songs as "Raily Round
the Flag' and "Marching Through Georgia," and
the expression of his face showed the ordeal was
not pleasant. Starting out with the theory that
the revolution was a shrewd Yankee trick, engineered by Stevens, Blount had no difficulty in getting royalists to bolster it up, and by pettifogging
cross-examination to make such men as Damon
admit that they expected the co-operation of the
United States Minister and the naval force.

"The secret of Wundenberg's bitterness against
the Provisional leaders is his failure to get the appointment as marshal. He really deserved this
honor, but he didn't get it, nor was he offered the
glace of Collector, as Blount says. His name was
proposed, but not confirmed.

"When Stevens recognized the Provisional Government it had possession of the Government
buildings, which included the Treasury, the archives
and all departments of the Government. When
Kalakaus was elected in 1874, there were charges
that fraud had been used, and the Queen Emma
faction threatened trouble. The American and
British naval forces landed and held the town for
several days. If they had not, American iffe and
property would have been endangered. It mattered not which side was right, but it was essential then, as it was last January, that the United
States force should not wait too long, but should
intervene promptly to protect Americans."

ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF ITSELF.

Indianapolis, Nov. 2).-A United Press correspondent called at ex-President Harrison's home to-day to obtain an expression on Commissioner Blount's report. When the object of the call had been explained General Harrison said:

Blount's report. When the object of the call had been explained General Harrison said:

"In the first place I do not know what the full report of Commissioner Blount is, and I would not care to talk if I did. Have you a copy of the report?"

A synopsis was handed to him. He scanned it over with rather a curious expression on his countenance, and then repiled slowly:

"No: I have nothing to say. My work has been done and is a matter of public record. I have nothing whatever to regret or deprecate in my connection with the affair, and nothing to say concerning the deeds of others. If I should consent to an interview it would be a very exhaustive and complete one, and that I do not intend to do."

"You are aware," suggested the correspondent, "that the report is generally deemed a severe reflection on the action of Minister Stevens."

"As I said before, I have no opinion to express."

"But you know, General Harrison, that a majority of the people of the country would like to hear from you on this question."

"Yes, I have no doubt that they would, but I have made up my mind that I will not talk and I am not going to. The Hawaiian affair is amply able to take

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

At the Bijou Theatre last night "A Parlor Match" was again presented by Evans and Hoey. It has new songs and specialties, and was much enjoyed by a g od-sized

J. M. Hill and J. C. Duff are again compelled to announce a postponement of the production of the one act opera, "King Rene's Daughter," at Herrmann's Theatre. here to being sung for the first time to-night, it will be pit forward to-morrow night. Charles Bassett has been engaged to sing the principal tenor part. Miss Eleanor Mayo will appear as Iolanthe.

At Koster & Biel's last night Harriett Vernon song en original song entitled "Columbia." Other new features were the troups Tortajada Spanish troubadours, in a new pantomime; Clara Qualitz and Clara Neumann, the two premiers, in new dances. The rest of the programme included Oscar Hammerstein's one-act comic opera, "The Koh-i-noor"; the Bark Ben Achmet troupe of five Algerian acrobats, and M. and Mme. Del-Meir, duettists; Mile. Paquerette; Evans and Luxmore, musteal eccentries; Mile. Edmer Lescot, and Ada Reeve. In her two songs, "What Do I Care," and "I'm a Little Too Young to Know."

John Le Mack was added to the bill at the Eden Musee last evening, and most of the old performers retained on the programme appeared in new specialties. Mile, Dalmore introduced three new dances. Lola Yberri, the Spanish dancer, also presented a new dance, which greatly pleased the audience. Chevaller Delprate and his daughters, Miles. Sera and Marletta, performed some feats of logertemain. Mile. Zeida sang several French bongs, and Danko Gabor and his Royal Gypsy Band presented a programme of orchestral selections.

Augustus Piteu has bought a new piay from its author, William C. Hodson, which he will produce in January. The play is in four acts. The first act is in New-York City, the second and third are at the works of the Round Top Mining and Milling Company, at Saranac, and the fourth is in Prooklyn. The title of the play has not yet

has been arranged to give Welnesday matinees, beg

A large audience greeted the new features in the bill at the Imperial Music Hall last night. Lydia Yearans-Titus repeated her euccesses of the last week and also offered musical novelties which were received with the heartlest approval. Fleurette introduced a new dance. The Sisters Reeve entered upon their last week but one in America.

An agent for the Society for the Prevention An agent for the Seciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children called at the Irving Piace Theatre last night and objected to the appearance on the stage there of Miss Elvira Clemens on account of her being under sixteen years old. The managers of the theatre say that she is over sixteen, but they expect some further action to be

AT THE BROOKLYN THEATRES

The audience at the Columbia Theatre in Brooklys last evening was amused by the droll situations and indicrous features of the performance of "The Other Man," as presented by Charles Frohman's Comediana, Next week Mr. and Mrs. Kendal will appear in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Silver Shell" and "A "White Lie."

"A Trip to Chinatown" was seen by a large audience last evening at the Amphion Theatre, and the features of the farce were received with loud applause. Next week "Americans Abroad" will be played.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

WARMER WEATHER LIKELY ON THE COAST.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The barometer has fallen, except on the immediate Atlantic and Pacific coasts and north of Montana. It is lowest over South Dakota and has of Montana. It is lowest over South Dakota and has failen from 3 to 4 of an inch in the last twenty-four hours from the Missouri valley southward to the West Guif Coast. Pair weather continues, except in the West Guif States and the southern portions of Missouri and Kansus, where lite rains are reported. It is slightly colder on the Atlantic coast and in the interior of the Southern States and north of Montana and the Dakotas. It is warmer in the lake regions, the upper Mississippi valley and at Rosky Mountain stations. The winds are southerly in the central valleys and lake regions.

Generally fair weather will continue on the Atlantic coast with rising temperature, and rain is indicated for the Guif States, the central Mississippi, lower Ohio and lower Missouri valleys. Colder weather is indicated for the extreme northwest and probably local snows.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, generally fair on Tuesday with For New-England, green such west winds from Massachusetts norfa, probably rain or snow on Wednesday.

For Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware generally fair Tuesday, with winds shifting to south and slightly warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, Flightly warmer fair weather Tuesday, followed by rain Tuesday night or Wednesday morning.

For North Carolina, blowers in western; fair in eastern portion; variable winds.

For South Carolina, local rains; southeast winds; warmer in northern portions

For Western New-York and Western Pennsylvania, generally fair during day, rain Tuesday night or Wednesday, south winds; warmer in Centual New-York.

For Onto, fair in the morning, rain in the evening; south winds; shightly warmer.

For Indiana and fillinois, local rains, preceded by fair weather in portnern portners, south winds; warmer in Indiana and Northeastern Hilmois.

weather in northern portions; son Indiana and Northeastern Illinois. TRIBUNE LOCAL ORSERVATIONS HOURS: Morning. Night. 30.5

In this diagram a continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Nov. 21, 1 a. m .- The weather yesterday continued fair and cool. The temperature ranged between 22 and 40 degrees, the average 35% being 3% lower than on Sunday and 3% lower than on the corresponding day last year. In and near New-York to-day the weather will probably be fair, slightly warmer.

is nowhere more evident than in pre-pared foods, and nowhere is it better exemplified than in the dainty break-fast dish

Roasted Oats

In its preparation all the good qualities of the grain are preserved and the oils and starch rendered readily assimilable. It is with a fine nutty flavor and It is sweet,

Digestible.

" The reasting does it."